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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Morticultural and Viticultural University

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The University had 400-500 students and approximately 300 employees (maintenance, gardeners, administrative, professors). The University was headed by a chief director who was assisted by a vice-director and directors for education and finance. The University Board met once a month and consisted of the above-mentioned and the head of the personnel department, department heads, and the Party secretary (also a "professor" of Marxism-Leninism).

- The curriculum was divided in approximately 60%-70% theoretical studies and 30%-40% practical work. In addition, each student was required to take four hours per week of Communist ideology. Severe Soviet pressure was exerted upon the faculty to adopt their teaching methods. This effort met with limited success because the professors considered the Soviet methods primitive and resisted their use. However, the Hungarian Ministry of Education forced the University to use many translated Seviet textbooks. The students did not like these texts and their scholastic achievement dropped noticeably. As a result, the books were gradually withdrawn after 1955. The students also resisted the imposition of courses not germane to their professional objectives eg, Marxism-Leninism, Russian language and military education. Professors were allowed to use only Soviet examples of scientific and technical achievements in their teaching; no discussion of Western developments was permitted.
- 3. The University had the following departments: Chemistry, Botany, Plant Biology, Entomology, Plant Improvement, Plant Pathology, Soil Science, Landscaping, Viticulture, Wine Handling, Agricultural Economy and Farm Organization, Technology, Fruit Growing, Gardening, Vegetable Growing, Fruit tree Breeding, Markism-Leninism, Physical Education, Military (artillery training was the assignment of this University). There were three educational farms at Budapest, Soroksar, and Budaors.

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- 4. The equipment used was mostly Hungarian and was generally not too reliable. Two of the departments (both of whose heads were Communists), vegetable growing and plant improvement, had excellent equipment. The best equipment in the University was obtained from Germany, but there was not much of it. The equipment on the educational farms was very poor because of the lack of large scale agricultural machines.
- 5. Every department conducted its own research which was based mainly on Russian literature and research methods. However, the departments of wine handling, gardening, technology, and fruit growing used Western literature and methods. Research was being done on the following subjects: the effects of different fruit, tree and wine-stock pruning, irrigation, breeding of decoration plants, production of new varieties by cross-fertilization, peanut growing, green manuring, fruit storage, flora classification, production of improved vegetable varieties by cross-fertilization and selection, comparative breeding of foreign vegetable varieties, development of mechanical methods, testing of new insecticides, development of medicinal and spice plants, production of frost-resistant early (with stiff stem) dark red tomato variety, vitamin C stabilization in canned foods by adding ascorbic acid, testing of new wine yeasts, hothouse gardening, utilization of wild-growing fruits and plants, suitability of various types of fruits for canning and preserving, and dehydration of fruits through use of sugar infiltration in a vacuum.
- 6. After completing their studies, students find work in tractor stations, state farms, farmers cooperatives, municipal and county councils, Ministry of Agriculture, canneries, landscaping firms, wineries, experimental farms and institutes, or as teaching assistants at the University.

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